TIMES-VIRGINIAN

JOB WORK A SPECIALTY — DEVOTED TO THE LOCAL AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF APPOMATTOX AND BUCKINGHAM COUNTIES. — JOB WORK A SPECIALTY

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ALLIES TO RULE CONSTANTINOPLE

Turkish Capital Included In Zone of the Straits

TAKES IN A LARGE AREA

Will Be Under Control Of A Commission And Have Its Own Flag, Budget And Separate Organization.

Washington.—Limited internationalization of the port of Constantinople and its inclusion within the "zone of the straits" is provided for in the provisional terms of the Turkish treaty. This is disclosed by an official summary received here of the jurisdiction provided for the Inter-Allied Commission of control.

Granted its own flag, budget and separate organization, the commission, by the lines of the boundaries fixed for the "zone of the straits," will have authority over a territory considerably greater than some of the smaller nations of Europe. Made almost sovereign in itself, the commission is to be practically independent of the League of Nations as stipulation is expressly made that, should it find liberty of passage of the straits interfered with, it shall take such measures as may be deemed necessary to preserve the freedom of the straits.

The zone includes not only the Bosphorus, Sea of Marmora and Dardanelles, but also three miles off shore from the mouth of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus and the Aegan Islands of Samothrace, Imbros, Lemnos, Tenedos and Lesbos. A land zone also is provided extending from 10 to 17 miles northwest of the sea of Marmora and 8-28 miles southeast of it.

Its northwestern limit is partly common with the new Greek frontier, 52 miles west of the Bosphorus, on the Black Sea; its eastern limit is 40 miles east of the mbuth of the Bosphorus, and its southwestern limits is partly common with the district of Smyrna, 55 miles southeast of the entrance to the Dardanelles. The zone also includes an area on the western side of the Gallipoli Peninsula which Turkey cedes to England, France and Italy for war memorials and cemeteries.

Regulations laid down for enforcement by the Inter-Allied Commission provide that:

No belligerent warships may remain within ports of the zone longer than 24 hours or take on food, stores or recruits.

The Dardanelles, Sea of Marmora and the Bosphorus are to be open in peace and war to every vessel of commerce and war.

The Straits are not subject to blockade.

No belligerent right to be exercised and no act of hostility committed within the zone except upon special authorization of the League of Nations.

All military works and fortifications to be demolished and no roads or railroads to be constructed within the zone for movement of mobile batteries.

Greece and Turkey are prohibited from constructing any new wireless stations within the zone; all present ones to be taken over by the Allied Powers.

These regulations are to be enforced chiefly with naval forces and a force of special police recruited within the zone and commanded by foreign officers, as well as such military and naval air forces and guard ships of their own as Great Britain, France and Italy may deem necessary.

In addition to the general laws pertaining to the administration of the straits, the commission is further charged with execution of any works considered necessary for the improvement of the channels and the approaches to harbors, the lighting and buoying of channels, control of pilotage, towage, anchorage and all matters relating to wrecks, salvage and lighterage.

Maintenance of the ports of Constantinople and Haida Pasha as ports of international concern, where the citizens, goods and flags of all countries belonging to the League of Nations shall enjoy complete freedom is also placed within the control of the commission, which shall provide at the two ports free zones for the erection and use of warehouses.

MAN KILLED IN BANK HOLD-UP.

Policeman Shot In Third Attack On Savings Institution.

Chicago.—A. D. Rouillard, owner of a moving-picture theatre, was shot and killed and a policeman was wounded when nine armed bandits made an unsuccessful attempt to rob the Dressel Commercial and Savings Bank on the West Side.

Fred Brunke, a patrolman, and Rouillard were in the bank when the robbers entered. Brunke opened fire, but his gun was shot out of his hand. Rouillard offered resistance and one of the robbers killed him. The men then fled. Their automobile was pursued by a motorcycle policeman, who exchanged more than 100 shots with them. This is the third time the bank has been held up in the last two years.

ENGLAND WATCHING U. S. NAVY.

Admiralty Lord To Ask For Powers If British Fall Behind.

London.—Walter Hume Long, First Lord of the Admiralty, declared in the House of Commons that the Admiralty was following important developments of the naval program of the United States with the greatest closeness. Mr. Long said the Admiralty would not fail to ask Parliament for necessary powers if its members thought they were falling behind their proper naval standard.

WOMEN IN COURT MUST DRESS DECENTLY.

Springfield, O.—Judge Frank W. Geiger, of Common Pleas Court, issued a warning that women who apply for divorces in his court must be careful of their dress.

The Judge told attorneys: "I don't care if it is as hot as ——, these women have got to wear more clothes when they come into court. This thing of peekaboo waists and see-more skirts has got to stop."

LABOR UNIONS FOR RAIL OWNERSHIP

Gompers Loses His Fight In the Federation

THE VOTE IS 29,059 to 8,349

Proposition For Government Ownership With Democratic Operation Does Not Favor Any Particular Plan.

Montreal.—Government ownership with democratic operation of American railroads was indorsed by the American Federation of Labor Convention here after a bitter fight. Roll call showed that government ownership was indorsed by a vote of 29,059 to 8,349.

Disorder interrupted the roll call several times, when delegations of the various crafts divided on their votes.

Charges of "steam roller" were hurled at the chair by James Duncan, of Seattle, and other delegates, when it denied the right of roll call to delegations that split on the question.

Applause and "boos" and hisses alternately greeted delegation votes.

The building trade delegations presented almost a solid front against government ownership supporting Gompers and administration forces.

The railroad workers were supported by the great voting power of the United Mine Workers, Machinist Unions, Textile Workers, Garment Workers and the Metal Trades Crafts.

The first clash on the roll call occurred when W. L. Hutchinson, president of the Carpenters' Union, announced that his delegation cast its 2,315 votes against the proposal. J. A. Ross, of the Carpenters, denied Mr. Hutchinson's statement, and asked permission to cast his 414 votes for government ownership.

More than a dozen delegates protested when Gompers barred the Ross vote, counting the entire Carpenters' vote against the proposal.

Gompers' ruling resulted in the molders' delegation casting its entire vote for the proposal, despite the fact that John Frey, of their membership, opposed the proposal. Prior to the voting Matthew Woll, vice-president of the federation, declared that neither "government control" of "government ownership" had been "sufficiently defined" in the propositions before the convention for him to decide which he favored, but said he was against any proposal that would indorse the Plumb plan.

The proposition for the government ownership before the convention does "not favor any particular plan," declared H. Johnston, international president of the Machinists' Union.

"The proposal," he added, "represents an idea which the overwhelming majority of the people of the country favor. Under the three years of government control more was accomplished for organized labor than in all the years under private ownership. Private management has broken down, millions of dollars unjustly have been put into the pockets of the railroad bankers. Are we going to let this continue? Are we going to let the country be exploited by the pirates of Wall street? Let's get out of the rut and support government ownership."

SEVEN DIE OF PLAGUE.

Five Victims Reported In Tampico And Two In Vera Cruz.

Galveston, Texas.—Bubonic plague claimed five victims last Sunday at Tampico, according to officers of a tanker which arrived here from that port. A private cable message from Vera Cruz said two more deaths from the plague had occurred there.

1,362,872 FATALITIES.

France Makes Final Estimate Of Her Men Killed In War.

Paris.—Final official statistics of the Ministry of War fix the total number of French soldiers killed during the great war as 1,362,872. Of this number the details of the fate of 361,854 are unknown, according to the Matin.

ITALY TO HELP.

Will Send Troops To Persia To Check The Reds.

London.—Italy is expected to send troops to Persia to help the British stop the advance of the Russian army of invasion.

TWO KILLED BY STORM.

Cleveland Hit By 57-Mile-An-Hour Wind.

Cleveland.—One man was killed, another was reported dead, a dozen others had narrow escapes from death and thousands of dollars of damage was done during a terrible electrical wind and rain storm of almost cloud burst proportions. Nearly an inch of rain fell in six minutes and the wind attained a velocity of 57 miles while the storm was at its height.

MANY RUSS WAR BRIDES

At Manila With Their American Soldier Husbands

WAIT TO BE SENT TO STATES

Authorities Decide That With Few Exceptions, The Girls And Their Soldier Husbands Be Sent To This Country.

Manila.—Three hundred or more Russian "war brides," who have come here from Siberia with their American soldier husbands are to be sent to the United States by the Government as soon as transportation is available. These brides come from every station in life from the peasant girl to the college graduate and a number had been accustomed to the luxuries of life before war and revolution drove them from their homes.

Their experiences in Manila, probably have been a disappointment to most of them, as their soldier husbands on their meager pay of $36 a month have been unable to support a family, house rent and food prices having almost doubled here within the last year.

To prevent these Russian girls from actual suffering, the Red Cross and other charitable organizations have provided them with shelter and food.

They are willing to work, but having no knowledge of English or Spanish, they are unable to find employment in any of the stores of Manila and native men and boys are preferred for house servants.

After several weeks of investigation as to the best disposition to make of the war brides and their soldier husbands, the army authorities decided that they, with few exceptions, should be sent to the United States and there distributed among the army camps and posts, where quarters are available for married enlisted men. These the department of the Philippines is not able to provide. Only those enlisted men with wives, who have an income in addition to their army pay will be permitted to remain in the Philippines.

Some of the Russian girls who were disappointed in not obtaining soldier husbands at Vladivostok, disguised as American soldiers stowed away on transports and came to Manila, so eager were they to escape from the turmoil and suffering which have prevailed in Siberia almost since the beginning of the war.

These stowaways were turned over to the authorities here to be deported to the country whence they came. Several of them were married at the pier while awaiting to be put on board a transport for the voyage back to Vladivostok which made them American citizens and gave them the right to remain here.

One of these stowaways, clad in male attire, when about to be placed on board a transport for deportation, with several thousand Russian rubles in her hands, appealed to the crowd at the pier for some man to marry her and save her life from what she said would be certain death if she were returned to Siberia. The Russian money, which is of little or no value, appeared to have no influence toward bringing forth a husband for the woman, and she was sent back to Siberia.

UNABLE TO FORM CABINET.

Leader Of German Center Party Gives Up Effort.

London.—Karl Trimborn, leader of the German Center Party, has abandoned the task of forming a Cabinet to succeed the Ministry which resigned on June 8, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from the German capital. It is said Herr Trimborn failed in his attempt to form a Cabinet of experts or to bring about a coalition made up of the former Government parties and the Bavarian people's party.

TO DISCHARGE LIQUOR AGENTS.

No Appropriation Made For Special Assistant Prosecutors.

Chicago.—Receipt of orders from Attorney-General Palmer to discharge all special assistants employed to prosecute liquor cases was announced by District Attorney Clyne. Failure of Congress to appropriate $300,000 for the work was given as the cause. Major Dalrymple's department, which gathers evidence and arrests offenders, is not affected.

ILL BY MOTH BALLS.

Woman Thought Them Candy; Feared Law Against Spitting.

Kalamazoo, Mich. — Fearing she might be arrested for spitting on the street, Mrs. Agnes Gibson walked all the way home, suffering great pain, with moth balls, which she had mistakenly purchased for candy, in her mouth. The woman became violently ill from the poison she had swallowed, but physicians say she will recover.

BUBONIC PLAGUE IN GALVESTON.

Diagnosis Of Case Concurred In By Federal Authorities.

Galveston, Texas.—The death of a 17-year-old youth here, after a brief illness, "probably was due to bubonic plague," according to a diagnosis made public by Dr. M. F. Boyd, professor of bacteriology at the State Medical College. At a conference that diagnosis was concurred in by Federal, State, county and city health officers.

MOSQUITOES PUNCTURE TIRE.

Winsted, Ct.—With a party of friends, Fred Zavatkay motored in his car to Riverton, three miles distant, on a fishing trip. He left his car near the village and, upon returning from the brook, he noticed that a spare new tire fastened to the rear of the car was literally covered with "skeeters" as large as the New Jersey kind.

They all seemed in working order, too, because when Zavatkay had to use the new tire to replace a flat one while on his way home, he found it had been punctured by the giant mosquitoes.

A FIVE BILLION DOLLAR CONGRESS

Stunning Sum Appropriated to Run the Government

ESTIMATES CUT DOWN, TOO

For Interest On Public Debt There Is An Outlay Of $980,000,000, And For The Sinking Fund $260,800,000.

Washington.—Approximately five billion dollars was appropriated by the Sixty-sixth Congress at its session ending June 5, according to a statement prepared by Chairman Good, of the House Appropriations Committee, for the final issue of the Congressional Record.

The exact total given by Mr. Good was $4,859,890,827. Of this, $4,378,395,279 is for government expenses for the fiscal year beginning July 1, and $486,495,040 to meet deficiencies for the fiscal year ending with this month.

Chairman Good said Congress had reduced estimates of government departments for next year by $1,474,422,602, the total appropriations in only two measures exceeding the estimates. Congress added $64,120,000 to the pension bill and $70,861,000 to the postal bill. The latter was to meet advances in pay to postal employes, while the pension increase was absorbed in part by increased pensions.

The total carried by the 13 great annual supply bills, as given by Mr. Good, was $2,212,126,298, as follows: Postoffices, $462,575,190; sundry civil, $497,106,306; naval, $433,279,584; army, $392,568,365; pensions, $279,150,000; legislative, executive and judicial, $104,735,726.

Agriculture, $31,712,784; fortifications, $18,838,442; District of Columbia, $13,373,004; rivers and harbors, $12,400,000; Indian, $10,040,655; diplomatic and consular, $9,218,537; military academy, $2,142,212.

In addition to these bills, permanent appropriations—annual expenditures authorized by Congress for stated periods—amounted to $1,363,786,980, of which $980,000,000 is for interest on the public debt and $260,800,000 for the sinking fund. Miscellaneous appropriations included $726,000,000.

Mr. Good charged off $2,558,968,400 of the appropriations as a direct war "hangover," the sum including the funds provided for the railroads, for the interest on the public debt, the payment to the sinking fund and $293,168,400 appropriated for re-education, hospital treatment, and insurance payments for veterans of the World War.

The Army and Navy together got $855,956,962 for the next fiscal year, leaving a total of $979,319,916 as the funds for all the other civil functions of the government during the year.

SEXTON TOOK ALTAR VESSELS.

Confesses That He Pawned Them To Get Money For Drink.

Norristown, Pa.—Thomas Gibbons getting $30 a week as sexton of St Matthias' Catholic Church, Conshohocken, pleaded guilty in criminal court to stealing a chalice, platens and other altar articles, valued at $250 and pawning them for $8. He told Judge Miller he did it to get money for drink.

DEATH EXAGGERATED.

Temporary Demise Due To Bay Rum And Wood Alcohol.

Leavenworth, Kan.—Edgar Wilson was discharged from a hospital here the other day after the coroner had been notified to investigate his death. Wilson was taken to the hospital when he was found lying in the street, apparently dead. Wilson's "death" was said to have been due to a combination of bay rum and wool alcohol.

MISS TAFT TO WED JULY 15.

Family Announces Ceremony Will Be Performed In Canada.

New Haven, Conn.—An announcement from the family was that the marriage of Miss Helen Taft, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Howard Taft, to Frederick J. Manning will take place at Murray Bay, Canada, on July 15. Miss Taft will come here from Bryn Mawr Saturday for the Yale commencement period.

WILSON APPOINTS DAVIS.

Tennessee Man Named As Under Secretary Of State.

Washington.—Norman H. Davis, of Tennessee, was appointed by President Wilson to be Under Secretary of State. He assumed his duties Tuesday, succeeding Frank L. Polk, who had resigned because of the state of his health. Mr. Davis resigned last week as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in order to accept the State Department post.

VIRGINIA NEWS IN SHORT ORDER

Latest Doings In Various Parts of the State

TOLD IN SHORT PARAGRAPHS

Winchester.—Claude I. Kellican, twice a penitentiary convict and later a fugitive, was held for the city grand jury here, charged with passing worthless checks.

Lynchburg.—A. L. Burger, instructor in mathematics in the Lynchburg night school, has resigned from the local school to accept similar work in Roanoke beginning next September.

Lynchburg.—E. E. Thomas, of Lynchburg, has been appointed office secretary of the local Y. M. C. A., succeeding G. E. Blankenship, who resigned to go to an association training school.

Lynchburg.—Lynchburg Lodge, No. 17, Odd Fellows, is advertising for sale its home on Twelfth street, and the lodge is arranging to build a temple on Church street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets.

Danville.—Rorer A. James, of Pittsylvania county, Democratic nominee for the unexpired term in the Sixty-sixth Congress, was elected without opposition to the House, succeeding Judge Edward W. Saunders, resigned. A light vote was polled.

Bristol.—Miss Pearl Lee, aged 23, the daughter of a coal operator in the St. Charles District, was shot and killed at her home at Ramsey, according to information received in Bristol. The advices do not give the details of the shooting.

Bristol.—Announcement is made here that the vast properties of the Patrick Hagan estate, including valuable coal lands and town lots in Norton, Dungannon, and Richmond, will be sold at public auction at Gate City, Va., on August 17, according to an agreement between the beneficiaries of the estate and the trustee.

Williamsburg.—About fifty boys and girls from the counties of James City, Charles City and New Kent are at the college of William and Mary taking a three-day course in canning, cooking, manual training, gardening, poultry raising, basketry, and other courses leading to the betterment of their home and communities.

Winchester. — Colonel Robert F. Leedy, of Page county, who is opposing Representative T. W. Harrison, of Winchester, for the Democratic nomination for Congress from the Seventh Virginia district, has been endorsed by an organization known as the Jefferson Club, this city, which claims to have a membership of 557 voters.

Winchester.—A railroad track has been built from Millville, W. Va., to the plant of the Northern Virginia Power Company, near the Shenandoah River, for the purpose of hauling and dumping coal. Conveyors will also transfer the coal to the boiler rooms of the plant. Heretofore it has been necessary to haul the coal in carts and trucks from Millville.

Lynchburg.—Judge A. E. Chamberlain, of Minnesota, who assisted here recently in the greater central Virginia campaign, has accepted the position as head of the new bureau of production of the chamber of commerce here. The chamber of commerce will appropriate funds in the next few years in an effort to develop the agricultural interests of the counties around the city.

Danville.—The gravest concern was felt for Thomas F. Connally, believed to be suffering from mental aberration, who disappeared from his home here on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and who has not since been heard from. A reward was offered for information leading to his recovery, and the Boy Scouts are being organized to carry out a search for him. The family believes that he may have wandered into the woods and died or, still worse, to have leaped into the river.

Lynchburg. — Lynchburg if just three miles nearer Washington than formerly, or, if you please, Washington is just that much nearer Lynchburg, and the conditions results from the re-arrangement of the main line of the Southern railway during the past fifteen years. Surveys on now between Washington and Atlanta have been completed to Lynchburg from the North, and this has resulted in 174th mile post at Lynchburg being moved below Durmid.

Winchester.—H. F. Byrd has received a letter from Thomas W. Mathews, of London, who is largely interested in the apple market here and abroad, in which he states that "the yield of apples on the Continent of Europe seems likely to be small, owing to frost damage." Mr. Mathews expects to be here this summer.

Lynchburg.—J. H. Brooks, a Chesapeake and Ohio yard brakeman, is at the Home and Retreat here, suffering with a fractured collar bone and bruises about his body as a result of a fall from a freight car.

Newport News.—Joseph H. Wood, former registry clerk at the Newport News postoffice, is held by Jefferson county, Ohio, authorities on charges of having stolen a package containing $5,000 in Liberty bonds addressed to the First National Bank, of this city, more than a year ago, according to word received here from Postoffice Inspector W. D. Kahn.

Fredericksburg.—The board of directors of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company have voted a sum of $500 to the county in which its feet in a life-like way.

STATE CAPITAL

Contest Is Pending.

All evidence and argument in the Goochland county election contest has been submitted to Judge R. Carter Scott, of the city circuit court, who was designated by Governor Davis to preside in the case. The election of Sheriff A. W. James is being contested by H. C. Massie, who claims to have received a majority of the legally cast votes. Judge Scott has the case under consideration. He said he would render a decision within a month, probably earlier. The contest has created strong factional feeling in Goochland, each of the candidates having a large following. Prominent citizens are aligned on each side of the political fight for possession of the sheriff's office.

Death Rate Greatly Reduced.

Richmond's death rate has diminished in the past fourteen years from 23 to 16.4 per 1,000 population, according to Dr. E. C. Levy, Director of Public Welfare, in an address at the weekly luncheon of the Kiwanis Club in the Business Men's Club rooms. "In other words," said Dr. Levy, "there are more than 5,000 people with us today who would have died during the past fourteen years if the old death rate still were in existence."

Dr. Levy's address dealt with the present form of city government, of which, he declared, a majority of the citizens are entirely ignorant. The larger part of his address was taken up with an explanation of the six bureaus which make up the Department of Public Welfare, namely, those of Health, Street Cleaning, Hospitals, Charity, Markets and Public Employment.

Baldwin Addresses Dairymen.

Frank Baldwin, of Lynchburg, president of the State Dairymen's Association, spoke at the third annual banquet of the Milk Producers' Association. Although the organization was started in 1917, a banquet was not held in 1918 for patriotic reasons, and the banquet Tuesday night was really the fourth annual meeting.

Other speakers were A. B. Thornhill, head of the food and dairy division in Virginia; Drs. E. C. Levy and Hudson; T. J. Strouch, J. C. Scott, Henry Vaden, L. A. Ostein and J. C. Courter. W. W. Cease presided. Upwards of 100 members and their wives attended the meeting, which was a general get-together affair.

National Fathers' Day.

Cards are being received in Richmond with the request for membership in the National Fathers' Day movement, which was originated some years ago by Mrs. John B. Dodd, of Spokane, Wash., and for which general observance has been attempted in several parts of the country.

Representative Moore, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill in Congress about a year ago legalizing the first Sunday in June as Fathers' Day and suggesting that it be observed in the wearing of a rose. Miss Kate Swineford, of Drewry's Bluff, is the president of the National Fathers' Day Club. Membership fee is 10 cents.

Try Turner In Richmond July 14.

It is generally understood in Richmond that the trial of William Turner, Alexandria negro, who recently was given a brief preliminary hearing in Richmond before United States Commissioner Melvin Flegenheimer on the charge of murdering T. Morgan Moore on May 22 between Alexandria and Washington, will be held in Richmond July 14, following his indictment in Alexandria, July 6. District Attorney Hiram Smith will conduct the prosecution, and Judge Edmund Waddill will preside, it is stated.

Half-Million In Income Taxes.

Over $509,362 was collected at the office of Collector of Internal Revenue Richard C. L. Moncure Tuesday as the final day for payment for the second quarterly payment on income tax accounts for the year ending December 31, 1919. The rush began early in the morning and the cashier's office was crowded with taxpayers who did not mail in checks in settlement last week.

New Laws Effective.

Last Friday morning all the new laws of the last general assembly went in full force and effect, save and except in such instances as otherwise provided in the laws—emergency acts and the like. Among the new acts are those requiring semi-annual examination of banks, allowing women to practice law, abolishing Alexandria county and, as said above, all the laws in general enacted at the last session.

Campaign For Members.

Plans are being made by the Richmond Howitzers to conduct a membership drive which shall be well under way by the completion of the remodeling of the armory, which will be finished within ninety days. Former members of the organization met in Murphy's hotel when thirty of those present expressed their intention of re-enlisting.

Danville.—Is a chocolate bon-bon a "soft drink" or is it food? This is the important question which Judge E. Walton Brown will be called upon to determine. A warrant has been issued against Joseph Rosenburg, charging him with selling soft drinks on Sunday. He claims that what he served was not a drink, and that it is in the same class as ice cream.

A French inventor's decoy duck contains clockwork that makes it swim

The Spirit of Patriotism

FRENCH TRIBUTE TO AMERICANS

Paris Rich In Memorials of a Lasting International Friendship.

Probably no city in the world is so rich in memorials of an international friendship as Paris—so many are those which bear witness to the close ties between France and the United States. By their number and their nature they have long impressed the many American visitors to Paris, and they have had a new interest and significance for the hundreds of thousands of American soldiers who have seen them during the past three years.

Statues and stately memorials in squares and parks, busts and paintings in public buildings, tablets, monuments, the names of streets and avenues, the cherished traditions of this neighborhood or that, all remind us

The Bronze Group of Washington and Lafayette in the Place Des Etats Unis.

eloquently of what lay behind the impulse that on the very first day of the great war carried the heart of America swiftly and unerringly to the side of France. Ever since 1790, when Paris went into mourning for Benjamin Franklin, the city has manifested frequently the strength of its ties with America, and there are many shrines to which the feet of Americans in Paris inevitably turn. Of all such shrines none, perhaps, is more sacred than the grave of Lafayette in a little cemetery that is hidden away between Boulevard de Picpus and Rue de Picpus in the southeastern corner of the city. Buildings hide the cemetery from the neighboring streets, and a high wall incloses the burial place itself. Thither went Gen. Pershing soon after his arrival in France in 1917, and his exclamation, "Lafayette, we are here!" is the most eloquent and the most quoted speech that an American has ever made in France. The graves of Lafayette, his wife, his son, his daughter and other members of his family are in the corner of the cemetery most remote from the entrance.

Just beyond the spot, behind a high, barred doorway in the wall, is the common grave into which some thirteen hundred victims of the French revolution were thrown. The Picpus cemetery itself was the burial place of old French families of the nobility; it has seen few interments in recent years. There is an interesting story, which some of the biographers of Lafayette have ignored, that Lafayette, in accordance with his own wish, was buried in American soil from one of the revolutionary battlefields where he had fought.

Paris has other Lafayette shrines of keen interest to all Americans, especially the imposing equestrian statue that stands on a very high pedestal in the great courtyard of the Louvre, for which several million American school children contributed money, and the house at No. 8 Rue d'Anjou, where he died in 1834, which a large marble tablet now marks. In the Louvre, the greatest treasure house of art and sculpture in Paris, are busts of Washington, Franklin and Lafayette. There is also in Paris a bronze group of Washington and Lafayette standing with clasped hands, which interests Americans in Paris both for its own sake and because it is at the head of the beautiful little Place des Etats Unis, almost in front of the house that President and Mrs. Wilson occupied during part of their long stay in the city. This memorial is the work of Bartholdi, who created the Statue of Liberty, the gift of France that stands in New York harbor.

Not far from the Place des Etats Unis runs the Avenue du President Wilson, a fine thoroughfare that was formerly the Avenue du Trocadero, and in the Place d'Iena, about the middle of the avenue, is an equestrian statue of Washington that American women gave in 1900. There is another statue of Washington at Versailles, given by the state of Virginia, and the Rue Washington runs northeast from the noble Avenue des Champs Elysees.

Memorials of Franklin are even more numerous in Paris than those of Washington and Lafayette, for Paris took Franklin to its heart as it has taken few foreigners in all its history. Streets, statues, busts, paintings and tablets remind the sightseer in Paris of the man, born in poverty in Boston, who made republicanism popular at the most aristocratic court in Europe. On the pedestal of a bronze statue of Franklin that stands on a grassy terrace facing the great Place du Trocadero is the tribute that Mirabeau wrote when Franklin died: "The Genius who set America free and turned on Europe a flood of light! The Sage whom two worlds claim!" The seated figure of the old philosopher, man of science and diplomat, who seems to be looking straight up the broad avenue Kleber to the towering Arc de Triomphe, has its back to the street that bears his name—the street that runs into the beautiful Passy district of Paris, where Franklin lived from 1777 to 1785. On the site of his house a historical society has placed a tablet more than twelve feet high. A recent visitor tells of finding two "doughboys" puzzling over the French inscription. "We can get most of it," they said. "But what in thunder does 'par tonnerre' mean?" It has a meaning closer to thunder than they realized, for it indicates the spot where Franklin erected the first lightning rod in France.—Youth's Companion.

The Immortal Declaration.

The Declaration of Independence was passed unanimously on July 4 by the delegates of twelve colonies. New York not voting, as the delegates had not been authorized to support the movement for independence. John Hancock, as president of the congress, signed the document on the same day. On July 9 a New York convention declared in support of the declaration, and in accordance with a resolution passed by congress on July 19 the document was engrossed on parchment, and on August 2 was signed by the fifty-three members then present.

Enthusiasm Wins.

The great deeds of the world, the triumphs of the race, have not been accomplished by men who were content merely to hold their own or "just to get along," but by men who were dominated by their purpose, filled with an overmastering enthusiasm which swept everything before it as a mountain torrent sweeps aside or overleaps every obstacle that would bar its progress in its mad rush to the sea.—New Success.

The Statue of Benjamin Franklin Facing the Place du Trocadero.

Lines to Be Remembered.

Half the sorrows of women would be averted if they could repress the speech they know to be useless—nay, the speech they have resolved not to utter.—George Eliot.